

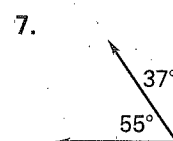
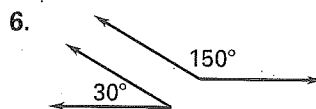
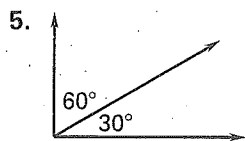
Practice A

For use with pages 67-73

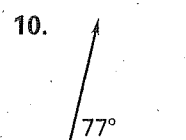
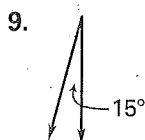
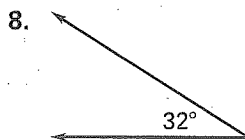
Decide whether the statement is *true* or *false*. If the statement is false, reword the statement so that the statement is true.

- Two angles are complementary if the sum of their measures is 180° .
- Two angles are supplementary if the sum of their measures is 180° .
- Two angles are adjacent angles if they share a common vertex.
- A theorem is a true statement that follows from other true statements.

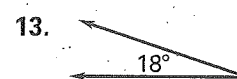
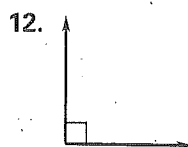
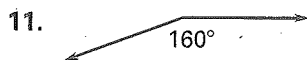
Determine whether the angles are *complementary*, *supplementary*, or *neither*.



Find the measure of a complement of the angle given.

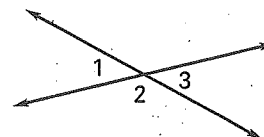


Find the measure of a supplement of the angle given.

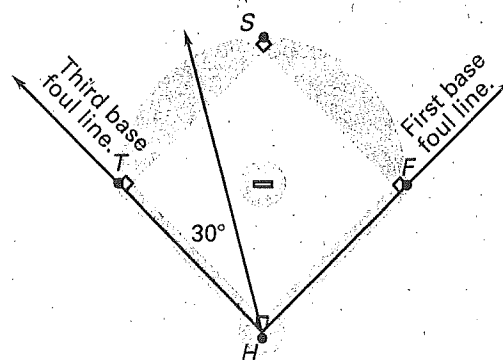


Use the diagram to complete the statement.

- $\angle 1$ and $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ are supplementary angles.
- $\angle 3$ and $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ are supplementary angles.
- $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ by the Congruent Supplements Theorem.



- The foul lines of a baseball field intersect at home plate to form a right angle, $\angle THF$. You hit a baseball whose path forms an angle of 30° with the third base foul line. What is the measure of the angle formed by the first base foul line and the path of the ball?



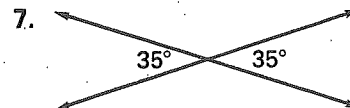
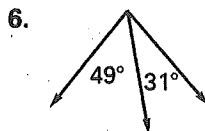
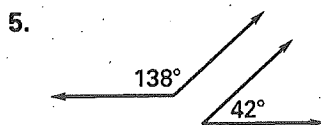
Practice B

For use with pages 67–73

Complete the statement.

- Two angles are complementary if the sum of their measures is $\underline{\quad? \quad}^\circ$.
- Two angles are supplementary if the sum of their measures is $\underline{\quad? \quad}^\circ$.
- If two angles share a common vertex and side, but have no common interior points, then the two angles are $\underline{\quad? \quad}$ angles.
- A true statement that follows from other true statements is called a $\underline{\quad? \quad}$.

Determine whether the angles whose measures are given are complementary, supplementary, or neither. Also tell whether the angles are adjacent or nonadjacent.

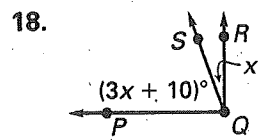
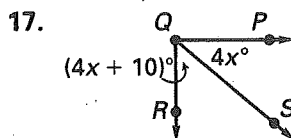
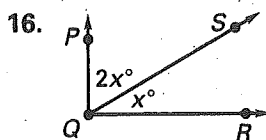
**Find the measure of a complement of the angle.**

8. $m\angle Y = 40^\circ$ 9. $m\angle K = 12^\circ$ 10. $m\angle P = 64^\circ$ 11. $m\angle T = 85^\circ$

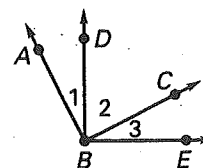
Find the measure of a supplement of the angle.

12. $m\angle A = 54^\circ$ 13. $m\angle R = 115^\circ$ 14. $m\angle Z = 22^\circ$ 15. $m\angle F = 90^\circ$

$\angle PQS$ and $\angle SQR$ are complementary angles. Find the value of the variable.



19. $\angle ABC$ and $\angle DBE$ are right angles. Name an angle that is congruent to $\angle 3$. Explain.

**In Exercises 20 and 21, use the drawing of a teeter-totter.**

- The marked angles are supplementary. Find the value of x .
- By how many degrees would the angle of the teeter-totter have to change so that it forms a right angle with its vertical support bar? (Hint: Find the measure of a complement of a 74° angle.)

